

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1838 IN REBUS.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All transient advertisements and subscriptions must be prepaid.
 Carriers are not allowed to sell papers, nor to receive payments from subscribers.
 Single copies of the DAILY ADVERTISER or WEEKLY GAZETTE can always be purchased from the News Dealers or at the office of publication, 46 Merchant street.
 RATES: DAILY ADVERTISER, \$1.50 per quarter, or \$6.00 a year. WEEKLY GAZETTE, \$5.00 a year in advance.
 Any subscriber who pays to the undersigned for either paper one year, strictly in advance, will receive one copy of the "TOURIST'S GUIDE" as a premium.
 Ten Dollars reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing the Daily or Weekly left at the office or residence of subscribers.
 Lengthy advertisements should be handed in during the day, to insure publication the next morning. Short notices received up to 10 p. m.
 HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.,
 H. M. WHITNEY, Manager.

It is seldom that a more dry month has been reported throughout the islands than the past month of May, as shown by the statistics printed in another column. At Waikiki not a drop fell, and the same probably at Lahaina; while at Oluwale, two miles from Lahaina, there were a few drops, sufficient to score a point or two.

THERE probably never has been an epidemic so universal as the present one of influenza or "grippe," as it has been termed. No country appears to have been spared, while in some places, especially in large cities of Europe and America, the fatality has been very great. If as many deaths had been caused by cholera or yellow fever, there would have been a panic. Here the disease has fortunately been mild, though among the natives many deaths are reported throughout the group.

A VERY singular case of alienism has occurred recently, in Nebraska, in the election of Governor Boyd. He was born in Ireland, his father migrating to America when the son was only six years of age. The father subsequently became naturalized and a citizen. The boy grew up in the West, and when Nebraska was admitted as a State, all male citizens were admitted as voters, and he was subsequently chosen Governor. So it was brought against him as an alien.

"The Court ruled, among other things," says Bradstreet, "that under the fourth section of the Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization,' approved April 14, 1862, the child of an alien under twenty-one years of age, though born in a foreign country, becomes a citizen by the naturalization of his parents, if dwelling within the United States at the time the parent is admitted to citizenship, but it does not have that effect if the child is over twenty-one years old at the time the parent is naturalized; that the order of a Court admitting an alien to citizenship is a judicial act in the nature of a judgment, and can be proved only by record; that the fact that an alien has for many years voted at elections held in this State and filled important public offices does not establish that he is a citizen of the United States, and that the alien inhabitants of the territory of Nebraska at the time of its admission as a State did not become citizens of the United States by virtue of the Act of Congress admitting the State into the Union."

THE RAINFALL.

The table of rainfall for May, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Lyons, and which was published yesterday, shows a drought not only in Oahu but throughout the group which is unusual of not wholly unprecedented.

Comparing the rainfall of last month with that of the same month in former years we find that the 0.36 inches in Honolulu this year stands against an average 3.86 for the five years from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, and 7.15 for 1886 and 1887.

During the five years quoted above, May was the rainiest month of the year twice, and only once was there less than an inch.

In 1888-9 there fell at Mr. W. W. Hall's, which we will call "lower Nuuanu," 1.89, and in 1889-90 2.61, while last month 0.76 was registered.

Of four posts of observation on Maui, the greatest rainfall was recorded at Huelo, being 4.39 for 1888-9, and the greatest this year is at Kula, but only 1.60.

In Hawaii, at Kailua, for May, 1888-9, there fell 6.25 inches; in 1889-90, 6.33, and this year 2.28. In Kauai, at Lehu, there was 2.80 in May of the earlier year, 7.14 in the latter and 0.51 last month.

Another curious fact about the weather of last month and this June as far as it has gone, is the frequency of fresh, steady southerly winds with heavy threatening clouds, which have passed away without

dropping more than a little drizzle, at all events on the lower levels of this side of Oahu.

Again we are without the trade-wind showers that are usual in the month of May, and the mountain ridges behind the town do not appear to have had their usual quantities of the fine gentle rain which helps to fill springs and natural reservoirs even though it does not fall in the town or suburbs.

It will be incumbent on the Legislature of 1892 to effect all that engineering science can do to solve the question of the water supply of Honolulu; until this be done, we have ourselves or our Ministers to blame.

REDUCTION OF BOUNTIES ON EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR.

The Germans have tried the bounty system in their sugar industry, and have come to the conclusion that it is mischievous and must be abandoned.

Heretofore the bounty was M. 4.25, or \$1. Henceforth for three years the bounty on export will be M. 1.25, and for two years one mark, and then presumably will be dropped altogether.

In the course of the debate on the third reading of the Sugar bill in the Reichstag, Freiherr von Maltzahn, Secretary of the Treasury, asked: "Is it right to subsidize the unnatural growth of an industry against the laws of supply and demand?" He then proceeds to show that the beet root crop of 1871 was 2,000,000 tons, and of 1891, 10,000,000 tons, and says: "This fact would not be deplorable if the increase were on a sound basis." In 1877-8, the export premium paid amounted to about two millions of marks; in 1890-91, it was twenty-one millions. In fact, in thirteen years M. 213,243,873, or about fifty millions of dollars, have been; and, adds the Secretary, "The industry cannot deny that this sum has been paid cash by the German taxpayers without equivalent."

Reichskanzler von Caprivi, Bismarck's successor, says: "By continuing the present system we shall have an unhealthy increase of beet sugar factories on an artificial basis, and I may state that an overdone sugar industry will be hurtful to general agriculture."

Several other speakers followed in the same line of argument. Representative Earth said: "Our export premiums have reduced artificially the world's market value of sugar, so we receive less for our sugars than we should receive without premiums, and this loss is made good by the bounty! I must state that this is unintelligible nonsense."

The French Government, it is believed, will be compelled to reduce or abandon the bounty for financial reasons. In Austria the bounties will be abolished by treaty with Germany, and Russia either has or is about to abandon the system as well.

The Germans believe that they produce the best beets; they certainly are at least the equals of any, either in cultivation or in manufacture; their chemists and their mechanics are perhaps without equals, and they believe that they can control the sugar trade of the world, and that the abolition of the bounty system throughout Europe may tend to raise the price of beet sugar a trifle, and so indirectly benefit cane sugar. But it appears to us that there is a disturbing element not taken into consideration here, and that is the probability of increase of beet cultivation in the United States—and even Canada is talking of trying it; but this can have no great influence for some years to come.

Five years ago the production of cane and beets was nearly equal, the total quantity being something over four and a half millions of tons. This equilibrium was maintained until 1888-9, when the yield of beet exceeded that of cane by half a million tons, and the excess of the present beet crop is expected to reach 1,400,000 tons, making, with 2,246,000 tons of cane sugar, a total world's crop of 5,876,000 tons.

Now, either the demand must keep pace with the enormously-increased supply, estimated at 800,000 tons for this year, or prices can hardly be sustained. The fruit-preserving business is one great stand-by, and that seems to be capable of almost indefinite expansion, in California more especially, as it has lately done in England.

Throughout Australasia a market almost has to be made. Every particle of their preserved fruits is imported. With a rapidly-growing population already reaching towards five millions, it has not a single factory. No doubt the consumption of sugar will increase throughout the world, but it is difficult to foretell which will increase the more rapidly, production or consumption.

From Hamakua.

The weather of this district is very dry, and has been for some time—so much so that the cane in the lower fields near the sea is suffering from its effects. Little seed is being planted at present.

Some of the planters are planting a new variety of cane—the Rose Bamboo—which is claimed to be well adapted to the islands, especially the higher lands. It is considered better than the Lahaina cane, but does not furnish as good trash for fuel.

A coffee plantation has been started in Hamakua by Messrs. J. M. and Wm. Horner. They have over thirty acres planted with trees of good varieties.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

The "Paradise."

MR. EDITOR: Better let the ungentelemanly editor of the Paradise rest. We all know him. If the Government money is being paid out to support a paper that prints the same matter twelve months out of the year (as the Paradise does), why I say it is a useless expenditure. Only that and nothing more. J. C.

Poisoned Pineapples.

MR. EDITOR:—As a grower of pineapples, I desire to say that no poison or acid of any kind has ever been applied to my pineapples before leaving my possession; but I think it quite possible that a certain "shipper" of pineapples from Honolulu would be quite capable of applying poison to fruit for the purpose of analysis, judging from other shady transactions of his.

JOHN KIDWELL.

Honolulu, June 16, 1891.

Those Pineapples.

MR. EDITOR: In reference to the pineapple industry, would say that for some time past I have been the sole purchaser of all pineapples grown by Mr. Kidwell. It is therefore a very easy matter to conclude that I am the dealer referred to in Mr. K.'s statement in last evening's Bulletin. As a legal contest is pending on this subject, the public will find out in due time who the "chisler" and the "fruit poisoner" are. In the meantime a newspaper controversy would not prove very interesting. I feel certain, however, that proof will be forthcoming to show that there has been no dishonest dealing on my part. Yours, etc.,

P. G. CAMARINOS.

Horner's Banking Bill—No. 17.

MR. EDITOR: In my last I referred to the "Interchangeable bond" recommended by Secretary Windom for supplying and regulating the currency of the country. Almost the same kind of an interchangeable bond—as far as it goes—that we have been advocating for seventeen years.

I have stated above that "this bill doubly provided for the Secretary's interchangeable bond." We think the claim correct, as this bill makes all government bonds interchangeable. The Secretary recommends only "a part" in America, and our present banking law permits only those bonds held by the government to be interchangeable at our bank for money. We believe, and our bill thus aims—that a government bond held by a citizen would be just as good a security for money at the bank as a government bond held by the government.

This bill also makes all improved real estate in both city and country interchangeable at this bank for money in the same way that our government now borrows of our present bank and deposits its bond to secure the repayment of the money. With this difference, no sum greater than fifty per cent of the taxable value of real estate could be loaned upon it under this bill.

We think the "interchangeable bond" is thus amply provided for securing and circulating all the currency any nation may require.

Then, to prevent depreciation, should money get too plenty, this bill permits the holder to deposit it at the bank and receive for it a certificate of deposit (an "Interchangeable bond"), drawing an interest and payable on demand in public money. The same as deposits are now made in our present bank, certificates given and paid on demand. This, we think, doubly provides for the "interchangeable bond." There would, however, be this difference: our present bank is limited in the amount it can receive on deposit. Under this bill any amount could be received from \$5 upwards. If it is right to deposit \$5000, it should be right to deposit \$10,000 or any other sum; the principle is the same, the law only prevents.

And these bonds, or interchangeable property, would not only supply any amount of currency, but they would prevent depreciation of the currency and financial business disaster, which we think otherwise impossible to prevent. For the money secured and circulated by means of the above-mentioned interchangeable property, the Government receives four cent. per annum interest, and for the deposit certificate it would pay three and one half per cent. interest.

This bill would meet out financial equality to all holders of Government bonds, which are not done in the United States, nor here, at present. As in the United States, the national bank owners are the only pets permitted to use the Government bond interchangeably at the treasury for money. Here, our Government is the only party permitted to use Government bonds interchangeably at the bank for money.

The injustice of such acts to other bondholders are apparent without argument.

(To be Continued.)

A New Way to Raise Revenue.

MR. EDITOR: When one is far from home and in a strange land, seeing only strange faces, it is with pleasure that an old acquaintance is found, and so it was when in the editorials of two of the local papers I saw the old familiar words in regard to licensing evils that are not entirely suppressed by law. The same old argument that has been printed for the instruction of the American people for years, so long as you cannot entirely suppress an evil by a prohibitory law, why then license it, and get a good revenue out of it. How this plea does travel! And away off here, on these beautiful islands in mid-ocean, it pops up just the same as amid the frost and snows of America.

Now I am becoming convinced that there must be something in this theory, or it would not find lodgment in every part of the globe; and I am convinced that if it is a true theory, that here is the best place to properly test the question, because, Mr. Editor, there is a great difference of opinion on the subject. When one man says that if you cannot entirely suppress an evil, then license it, and not do that in which you can be only partially successful, another man will be found who says that if a thing is

evil then fight it always and never make it legal to do evil. And so they dispute, and there is gain sold on the sly, and there is opium smuggled and gambling goes on all the time, and it costs large sums of money to hunt down the rascals and no revenue coming in to do it with.

Now, the plan is or should be to make all evils pay, as they cannot be entirely suppressed. First try murder. This is an evil that the world has been making the most stringent laws against, and still murders are committed every day. There can be no doubt but the laws against the evil of murder is a failure, for it does not entirely suppress the murders. Then license it, and don't try to prohibit it and not succeed. Arson comes in here, and should have a license high enough to make it profitable to the Government. If a man wants to burn, and perhaps destroy lives in so doing, make him pay well for the privilege. Treason, this evil can be fixed all right. It generally means big money to the traitor, so make him pay well for his license.

But leaving all these crimes and evils of this particular class, in which competent judges can classify and arrange the proper license fees, let us consider adultery, fornication and such like, and they certainly ought to be licensed, for they can never be suppressed, for so long as man and woman live, these evils will exist. So put on the license, and let us have our taxes paid by those who will indulge in these sins. And gambling—why, there can be no question about this. Men will bet, they will play cards for money, they will gamble in many ways, and the laws won't entirely stop them; so what you cannot suppress, license and rake in the revenue.

And, as far as saloons, of course there can be no question about them. Men will drink, and if you don't have plenty of open saloons they will drink on the sly, and that teaches them to be deceitful. So let us have them supplied with plenty of saloons, and don't put on a great big license fee, for some could not pay it, and that would be a prohibitory measure, so far as they were concerned. That is not fair; give everyone an equal chance in supplying these necessary means of preventing men from being deceitful. Just think of the amount of revenue coming in from heavy license fees.

As regards opium, why it is folly to attempt to suppress it. The Chinamen will smoke the stuff, and this being the case, why make them pay for the fun, and don't prohibit its use or traffic in any way, as that makes him do it on the sly, and who wants to be instrumental in making a Chinaman deceitful in a matter of this kind? Then comes the good old argument, THE REVENUE. Every body knows that in Honolulu there is SOMETHING in the opium traffic. History has taught even the stranger that fact.

But really trying to stop all these many evils, and they continue to exist, is folly, and as sensible men let us take the course suggested by some editors, and license what cannot be entirely suppressed. But evil is evil, and if one is licensed it is unfair, it is manifestly unjust, not to license all. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.

FAIR PLAY.

New Advertisements.

OAHU COLLEGE

1841 - JUBILEE - 1891

The Completion of Fifty Years since the Founding of the School at Punahou will be Celebrated as follows:

On Thursday, June 25th, at 1:30 p. m.,

The Students of Oahu College will give a Cavalry Exercise, Tournament, Athletic Contests, and a Game of Foot Ball on the Campus.

That Evening at 8 o'clock, GEN'L S. C. ARMSTRONG will deliver an Oration at Kawaiahao Church.

Mrs. B. F. DILLINGHAM will read a Poem on the occasion, and there will be appropriate Music.

On Friday, June 26th, at 11 a. m.,

A Reception will be held in the Parlors of the Main Building.

At 12 m. a Luncheon and Collation will be given to the Guests on the Grounds.

This will be followed by an Historical Essay by PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER, A.M., and Short Speeches by Alumni and others, interspersed with Singing by the Oahu College Glee Club.

All present Pupils of the Punahou Preparatory School and Oahu College, all those who have attended the Schools at any time, whether graduates or not, and all parents, guardians, and relatives of such, and ALL FRIENDS of the INSTITUTION are cordially invited to be present on all these occasions. No further invitations will be given.

By order of

THE COMMITTEE.

N. E.—The Steamer Kinau will delay sailing until 6 p. m., on Friday, June 26th, to accommodate those wishing to take passage. 2779 1377-tf

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Fancy Figured and Solid Colors, fine quality 25 cents a yard.

Fancy Striped and Figured Batistes in great variety.

Crinkel Material! - - - Crinkel Material!

In Blue and White, Grey and White, and Pink and White Stripes, 20 cents a yard;

Chambrics in Figured and Solid Colors.

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WHITE GOODS! - WHITE GOODS!

In Plaids and Stripes, Fancy Figured Open Plaids and Stripes, at 20 and 25 cts per yard;

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